

# FROM THE ARMY.

NEW-ORLEANS, OCTOBER 30.  
LATER FROM MONTEREY.

There is not much news from the Army. Lieut. Price, whose death has been announced in the Mississippi papers and our own, is, thank God, alive, and now at the St. Charles Hotel, in this city. From some of the officers of the U. S. Army, who came passengers on the Palmetto; and who left Monterey, on the 11th instant, we learn that the first Government Express, ordering General Taylor to carry on the war with renewed energy, in consequence of the refusal of Mexico to negotiate, was within a few miles of Monterey, and would reach that point the next day.

The health of the troops at Monterey was much better than it had been on the Rio Grande.

The fortifications in the city were garrisoned by the regular troops.

Gen. Taylor's camp was about three miles this side of Monterey.

The last accounts from General Ampudia and his army left them beyond Saltillo on their march toward San Luis Potosi, at which point it was rumored that Santa Anna had arrived at the head of thirteen thousand, and daily expecting reinforcements.

The Georgia Regiment was the only reinforcement which had reached Monterey at the time our informants left. Orders had been received, it was understood, by the other Regiments stationed on the Rio Grande to move towards Head quarters. The Kentucky and Tennessee mounted Regiments had not yet reached Matamoros.

The people of Monterey who had left about the time of the siege, were gradually returning. They had begun to exhibit friendly feelings towards the Americans, interchanges of visits not being rare among both parties.

There had been affrays between the citizens of Monterey and Texas Rangers, which resulted, first, in the assassination of a Texan Volunteer, and then by way of revenge, in the killing of eleven Mexicans by the comrades of the slain. General Taylor, to prevent similar recurrences, had ordered an efficient guard to be distributed through the city.

Lieut. Col. McClung was rapidly recovering from the effects of his wounds. One of the officers of his Regiment informs us that the gallant Colonel was the first man that showed himself on the first Fort stormed by General Taylor's Division, and that he received his wounds whilst waving his sword aloft and cheering on his men, shouting "Victory!" The musket ball struck him on his left hand whilst holding his scabbard to his hip, and cut off two of his fingers, glancing from the scabbard and entering his abdomen, fracturing in its course, the bone above the hip joint.

We feel bound to state farther, from the evidence furnished us, that Gen. Taylor's coolness and sound judgement throughout the terrible three days was remarked by every one engaged, and his intrepidity was such, he being in the thickest of fight and always where the balls fell fastest, that his escape was deemed miraculous. He still preserves the same noble feelings and stands ready to go where his Government may order him, or the services of his country may call him, whether at the head of five, or twenty thousand men.

The American troops in and about Monterey are quite pleased with the position of the place and the manners of the inhabitants. The latter certainly seem a degree higher in civilization than the people about Camargo and Matamoros.

We are gratified to be able to state that the duels, which were on the tapis at Camargo between Col. Balie Peyton and Gen. Marshall, and also between Capt. Mussion, of this city, and Capt. Cheeves, of Texan Volunteers, have all been amicably arranged.

Gen. Ampudia has issued another proclamation since his retreat from Monterey calling upon the Mexicans to flock to his standard to repel the invaders of their soil. His excuse, in the proclamation, for defeat at Monterey, and the surrender of that city to our troops, is a want of ammunition! The utter falsity of this statement is well known, for any quantity of ammunition was found at Monterey after the capitulation.

From the N. O. Commercial Times, Nov. 2.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

ARRIVAL OF THE GALVESTON.

The steamship Galveston arrived yesterday evening from Brasos Santiago via Galveston, having left the former place on the 29th, and the latter on the 30 ultimo.

We have not received any correspondence from Monterey (the mail not being distributed yesterday) of a later date than we published on the arrival of the Palmetto, last Thursday, but the Galveston News of the 30th, furnishes some intelligence, which we subjoin.

From Col. Davis, we learn that the Mexicans have totally evacuated the whole country this side of San Luis Potosi. The information has been derived from so many sources that there is now no doubt of this fact. They left behind some forty dragoons to destroy the fortifications that had been constructed at Los Muertos, a naturally strong and difficult pass on the road to Saltillo, and about five or six miles beyond the Rinchonada. They have also dismantled Saltillo, destroying whatever might be of use to our army, and which they could not take away. Thus there is now nothing left for Gen. Taylor to co. quer, but a barren region of ragged mountains and thirsty plains, affording neither water nor provisions for the subsistence of man or beast, over a distance of two or three hundred miles to San Luis Potosi. If, as has

been said, General Taylor has orders to march upon San Luis Potosi, so as to reach that city by the end of November, the question arises how he is to traverse such a country, as he will have to do, by a forced march at the rate of fifteen or twenty miles per day? The only water on this route is in the Mexican tanks, which will doubtless be all broken up as the enemy retires. To carry water sufficient to save his army and teams from suffering, would require more horses, mules and oxen, than are now in the army, all of which are required for the transportation of the necessary stores and munitions. In making this retreat, the enemy have doubtless adopted a wise policy, leaving behind them a far more formidable enemy for Gen. Taylor to encounter (viz this march) than he could ever find in their own arms and fortified towns.

This policy has unquestionably been dictated by the sagacity of Santa Anna. It is stated, on good authority, that he had sent orders to Ampudia to evacuate Monterey, and all other places this side of the mountains, but that those orders were not received till after the battle.

After leaving the troops necessary to garrison Monterey, Saltillo and other towns, Gen. Taylor will only have an army of about 5000 men with which to penetrate into the heart of the enemy's country, and far beyond the reach of any reserve upon which he might fall back for support in case of necessity. Such we believe is a correct account of the present position and prospects of our army, as derived from good authority. Gen. Ampudia has been superseded in command, but the name of his successor is not remembered.

LATEST FROM OUR ARMY IN MEXICO.

A letter dated Camargo, October 22 to the editors of the N. O. Times, contains the following paragraphs:

"Before my departure, the account of the departure of Gen. Ampudia from Saltillo with the army was fully confirmed. He proposed to fortify that town and make another stand; therefore he called on the citizens to assist him. They held a meeting and the answer to his call was Monterey was a town naturally easier of defence than Saltillo, that it was fortified, and he had been driven out of it, therefore they would not expose their families and property to certain injury and danger. The General then left, taking the road towards San Luis Potosi.

"I have this moment seen a letter from Salinas, dated 18th inst., in which the writer states—"I heard last night that Santa Anna was at San Luis Potosi, with 30,000 men, artillery and infantry. He had sent his cavalry near Monterey, in the mountains, to a place called Labradores where the Governor of Monterey is at present. I also heard that twelve Texans, on their way from Monterey home, had all been murdered near Lampasas, a place about ten leagues north of Salinas."

"The first part of this statement is not to be relied on. There were no such accounts at Monterey on the 17th inst. There is no such place as Labradores near Monterey, unless it be a small rancho. Gov. Liano, it is known, was not there, because his whereabouts had been ascertained a few days before. Salinas is much further from San Luis Potosi than Monterey, and that part of the story is but the extension of a report current at the latter place ten days before the time mentioned. As to the killing of the Texans near Lampasas, it is not improbable. The troops from that State were disbanded at Monterey, and a number set off on the road by Salinas, Lampasas, etc., to Laredo on the Rio Grande. They were without provisions for themselves, or food for their horses, a certain sum being allowed for each day's expenses. Their organization was broken up, and they went off in parties, many without other arms than pistols and knives. It is very probable they looted contributions on the people, and in that way got into difficulty. At first, all the public arms were taken away, and it was not until Gen. Henderson sent Col. Hays to Gen. Taylor, that the arms were restored, to be delivered up at Bexar, in Texas. Many then would not go to get them."

The Commercial Times, of Nov. 3rd, says: "We received yesterday private advices from the city of Mexico, so late as the 25th of September, which state that Santa Anna had left the capital that morning with 2000 cavalry and 1000 infantry, for San Luis Potosi; and that positive instructions had been despatched to the army of the North not to occupy Saltillo, but to retreat immediately to San Luis. The Dictator had been utterly unsuccessful in his attempts to raise a loan of two millions on a mortgage of the revenues of the church, as the law was considered by capitalists insecure, if not illegal. He then applied \$250,000, but could only raise \$27,000, which was the sum total with which he started."

NEW-ORLEANS, NOV. 3.

NAVAL.—ATTACK ON ALVARADO.—We have a letter from our correspondent "Indicator," who is yet in Pensacola advising us that the U. S. store ship Relief, Ballus, Lieutenant Commanding, arrived there on the 30th ult, twenty days from Vera Cruz. His letter is dated the 31st ult. He writes—"The only intelligence by herof interest regards the projected attack on Alvarado, which Commodore Conner intends to lead in person. Captain Fitzhugh came a passenger in the Relief, having been detached from the steamer Mississippi, and his place supplied temporarily by Commander

Adams, heretofore second in command. Commodore Perry has hoisted his red, broad pendant on board the Mississippi, and of course is to be regarded as a Commodore, not as a Captain. The attack on Alvarado was to take place on the 11th or 12th, at furthest. The steamer Mississippi arrived as the Relief was coming out. There is nothing sure worth communicating. The Princeton sailed this morning for Vera Cruz. The John Adams was to leave to-day."

We learn further, that the remainder of the Truxton's crew arrived at Pensacola on the Relief, also several officers on their way North to attend the Naval Academy. [Tropic.

## THE SUMTER BANNER.

SUMTERVILLE, S. C.

Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1846.

OUR PAPER.

The first number of our paper was issued on the 6th inst. We then promised that this, our next issue, should be on Wednesday morning, the 11th inst., in time for the mails of that day. Owing to press of work, this was found to be impossible, as we had only three days—Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, in which to work. With an apology for our unavoidable delay, we believe that our third number will be issued in time for the mails of Wednesday, 18th inst. As Wednesday's mail leaves at 7 A. M. it is necessary that our paper should go to press, and be ready for mail, on the evening previous.

RISE IN SANTEE RIVER.

We are informed, that the Santee River, on the 5th and 6th instants, rose, in few hours, with such rapidity, that considerable difficulty was experienced in ferrying over the mail stage. The waters, by this time, have, in some degree, subsided. This rise argues that the waters of the Santee, in the country above this, have been swollen by a short and heavy rain, which, in a short time, increases the streams of a hilly or mountainous country to several times their usual magnitude.

THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS AND GENERAL SESSIONS FOR SUMTER DISTRICT.

This Court closed its session on Saturday last, at 8 o'clock, P. M. Judge Frost presided, for the first time, amongst us. His urbanity and devotion to business have been remarked by all; and, as a gentleman and a Judge, he has attained an enviable popularity with the lawyers, and the community at large.

It may not be impertinent to remark, that whilst His Honor spared no pains to despatch the business of the Court, the issue Docket was not even opened. The Summary Process Docket occupied Monday and Tuesday; the Traverse Docket, the remainder of the week, Thursday, however, was reserved as a day of Thanksgiving, in accordance with the recommendation of the Executive. This had only the effect of continuing sundry cases on the Traverse Docket, which would have consumed an entire day. We have never known Jurors, and the parties and witnesses, more attentive and punctual, than at this Court. This state of things suggests the inquiry—what is the nature of the evil? At the last regular Term, the issue Docket was barely opened; and, notwithstanding the intervention of an extra Court in July, there are now, on that Docket, one hundred and thirty odd cases—ninety-six of which are old cases; and some of them have been fighting their way, from the foot to the head, for fourteen Terms. If the fault is not with the Judges, (which none allege,) then, certainly, there must be more business in the Court, than the term of one week can accomplish. Of this, no one can doubt. When a Grand Jury is kept, in constant session, from Monday till Thursday, it may readily be imagined that the Solicitor must occupy much time. Our worthy Solicitor remarked, that, for eighteen months, he has occupied the Court. The extent, wealth and population, of Sumter, if for a moment considered, will give some idea of the number and variety of contracts, of all descriptions, which, sooner or later, find their way to the forum. It is certainly unjust to defer claimants on the civil side of the Court, forever, for the purposes of example on the criminal. The want of time is the evil complained of. The remedy is apparent. Let the Legislature give two weeks to Sumter, instead of one. Or, if this cannot be done, give an alternate second week, with Richland. How the arrangement can most conveniently be made, it is not our province to suggest; but of this, we are certain—the justice of the country demands it; the people demand it; and their Representatives should look well to the matter.

CHARLESTON MARKET.

COTTON.—Since our last, the sales of Cotton, in the Charleston Market, have been, during the week closing on Friday, 6th Nov., 12,113 bales, against receipts, in the same time, of 12,129 bales. The difference, in favor of sales, is 311 bales.

The prices, as at our previous advices, varied from 8 to 10 cents; by far the greater portion selling at from 9 3/8 to 9 5/8.

A NEW PLANET—LE VERRIER.

It seems placed beyond reasonable doubt, that a new planet, called "Le Verrier," has been discovered. This planet is not visible to the naked eye, and its apparent motion is so slow, that it has, doubtless been heretofore, considered, by astronomers, as one of the fixed stars. Le Verrier, who first declared that it existed, and in honor of whom it is named, deduced its existence as the cause of certain irregularities in the motion of Uranus, for which he could account on no other hypothesis. Before ever it was seen with the aid of a telescope, he declared not only that it existed, but its size, its distance from the sun, the period of its revolution, and its exact position in the heavens. It is said that this planet is about three thousand millions of miles distant from our earth; and that the period of its revolution is about two hundred of our years.

If it be inhabited, as our planet is, and the allotted duration of man's life be there, as with us, three score years and ten, then the Adam of Le Verrier is now, less than thirty years of age; and our world will have to reach the age of fourteen thousand years, when he shall see his seventieth year. Should the duration of this new planet equal the present duration of the years of our world, when it shall have arrived at the age of six thousand of its years, our world will have reached the age of twelve hundred thousand years.

Le Verrier, himself, is said to be not more than thirty years of age; if so, he and his Adam may be considered as contemporaries.

The planet is of the eighth magnitude. It has been seen in England; and in this country, it has been observed, at the National Observatory, in Washington, by Lieut. Maury, and, at the Cambridge Observatory.

(From the South Carolinian.)

STATE ELECTIONS.

We present to-day a complete return of members elect of the Legislature of South Carolina for 1846. Those marked thus \* are Senators elected in 1844.

ABBEVILLE.

Senator.—Thomas C. Perrin.  
Representatives.—Smith, Thompson, Martin, Pressly, Gary.

ALL SAINTS.

Senator.—Joshua J. Ward.  
Representatives.—John A. Mason.

BARNWELL DISTRICT.

Senator.—A. Patterson.  
Representatives.—James J. Wilson, John M. Allen, Jos. J. Harley, Henry B. Rice.

CHRIST CHURCH.

Senator.—J. S. Rhett.  
Representative.—Warren Du Pre.

CHESTER.

Senator.—N. R. Eaves.  
Representatives.—F. W. Davie, Thos. M'Leary, Jas. B. McCully.

CHESTERFIELD.

Senator.—W. F. Hanna.  
Representatives.—T. W. Blakeney, John Hough.

CLAREMONT, SUMTER DIST.

Senator.—F. J. Moses.  
Representatives.—S. R. Chandler, J. B. Witherspoon, F. H. Kennedy.

CLARENDON.

Senator.—J. L. Manning.  
Representatives.—G. W. Cooper, Moses Benbow.

DARLINGTON.

Senator.—Gen. W. Dargan.  
Representatives.—Isaac D. Wilson, John P. Zimmerman.

EDGEFIELD.

Senator.—N. L. Griffin.  
Representatives.—Oliver Fowles, B. C. Yancy, Arthur Simkins, Daniel Holland, John B. McInnes, James S. Pope.

FAIRFIELD.

Senator.—J. Buchanan.  
Representatives.—Samuel H. Owens, E. G. Palmer, J. R. Aiken, W. W. Boyce, GREENVILLE.

Senator.—B. F. Perry.  
Representatives.—T. E. Ware, G. F. Townes, P. E. Duncan, E. P. Jones.

HORRY.

Senator.—J. B. Skipper.  
Representative.—Charles Murrell.

KERSHAW.

Senator.—W. J. Taylor.  
Representatives.—A. Hamilton Boykin, Jas. Cantey, Jr.

LAURENS.

Senator.—Wm. Irby.  
Representatives.—C. P. Sullivan, F. Mosely, C. Williams, P. L. Calhoun.

LEXINGTON.

Senator.—Lemuel Boozer.  
Representatives.—John C. Geiger, Jacob Swygert.

LANCASTER.

Senator.—T. W. Huey.  
Representatives.—Dixon Barnes, Thos. J. Wright.

MARLBORO.

Senator.—W. T. Ellerbe.  
Representatives.—J. W. Harrington, B. Rogers.

MARION.

Senator.—B. K. Henagan.

Representatives.—Wm. Evars, C. J. Crawford, W. W. Harllee.

NEWBERRY.

Senator.—John P. Neel.  
Representatives.—Benj. Waldo, Mattheu Hall, Henry Sumner.

ORANGE.

Senator.—J. M. Felder.  
Representatives.—David F. Jamieson, L. Cooner.

PENDLETON.

Senator.—Alexander Evans.  
Representatives.—David S. Taylor, James L. Orr, John T. Broyles, Wm. Sloan, E. H. Griffin, E. Alexander, Jr., James W. Harrison.

PRINCE WILLIAMS.

Senator.—William Williams.  
Representative.—W. F. Catecock.

PRINCE GEORGE, WINYAW.

Senator.—R. F. Alston.  
Representatives.—John J. Middleton, J. Harleston Read, Jr., S. T. Atkinson.

RICHLAND DIST.

Senator.—Joseph A. Black.  
Representatives.—A. R. Taylor, A. F. Vinson, Wm. T. DeSaussure, James D. Tradewell.

SPARTANBURG.

Senator.—Garnett Cannon.  
Representatives.—J. E. Henry, B. R. Foster, H. Miller, S. Otterson, E. P. Smith.

ST. ANDREWS.

Senator.—John Rivers.  
Representative.—W. J. Bull.

ST. BARTHOLOMEWS.

Senator.—David Walker.  
Representatives.—M. E. Carn, Thomas Pye, J. C. O'wadd.

ST. JAMES, SANTEE.

Senator.—John Blak.  
Representative.—J. H. Lucas.

ST. JAMES, GOOSE CREEK.

Senator.—William Mollard.  
Representative.—James S. Shingler.

ST. JOHNS, COLLETON.

Senator.—P. C. G. in ball.  
Representatives.—W. J. Whaley, E. M. Seabrook.

ST. JOHN'S, BERKLEY.

Senator.—P. P. Palmer.  
Representatives.—John Harleston, Thos. P. Porcher.

ST. GEORGE'S PARISH.

Senator.—Dr. T. M. Appleby.  
Representative.—R. S. Bedon.

ST. HELENA PARISH.

Senator.—E. D. Treville.  
Representative.—B. J. Johnson.

ST. MATTHEWS.

Senator.—T. J. Goodwin.  
Representative.—J. M. Dantzier.

ST. PAUL'S.

Senator.—Benjamin Perry.  
Representative.—John Boyle.

ST. PETER'S.

Senator.—Joshua D. Johnson.  
Representatives.—A. M. Martin, W. W. Hardee.

ST. PHILIP'S AND ST. MICHAEL'S.

Senator.—John S. Ashe.  
Representatives.—W. D. Parter, John Phillips, James Simons, P. D. Torre, J. M. Walker, C. G. Henninger, W. A. Pringle, G. C. Gelder, John E. Carew, F. D. Richardson, A. H. Dunkin, Henry Horlbeck, B. F. Hunt, D. E. Huger, Jr., C. B. Northrop, T. O. Elliot, Nelson Mitchell.

ST. STEPHEN'S PARISH.

Senator.—T. I. Gourdin.  
Representative.—W. Mazyck Porcher.

YORK.

Senator.—J. D. Witherspoon.  
Representatives.—R. G. M'Caw, Geo. W. Williams, Wm. Giles, R. A. Springs.

UNION.

Senator.—Wm. H. Gist.  
Representatives.—Jos. F. Gist, W. Fernandes, D. Walker, J. Gibbs.

To this we add the names from—

WILLIAMSBURG.

Senator.—W. Cooper.  
Representative.—J. W. McCutchen.

St. Luke's Parish, we believe, has not yet been heard from.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.—We learn that this institution, so deeply cherished by our State and of which she is so justly proud, is flourishing beyond all precedent under the auspices of the eloquent and gifted PRESTON. The number of students is said to have increased so greatly; that the College Chapel is no longer sufficient for their accommodation; and it is contemplated to build a new and more commodious chapel on the western side of the Campus—the necessary funds to be raised by voluntary subscription among the alumni. One of her alumni, the Hon. JONAS L. MAXING, has recently given a noble and munificent mark of devotion to his Alma Mater, in the endowment of a scholarship in the institution, for the education of indigent and deserving young men, of which we published an account, a few days since, from the Columbia Chronicle. Such a noble use of wealth is honorable to the donor, and will be blessed to the objects of the donation—and it will serve to endear the name of MAXING already a deeply cherished one—still more to our State. We are truly gratified to perceive our State institution thus increasing in usefulness and in popular favour.—Char. Cour.

FATAL RENCONTRE.—We learn from the Memphis Eagle of the 23d, that a fatal street rencontre took place about noon on the 21st, in Somerville, between Wm. A. Lacy and J. A. Wilson, Esqs, both young gentlemen of the bar, in which Mr. Wilson was killed from a pistol shot by Mr. Lacy. The cause of this bloody interview, was a publication made in the newspapers by Mr. Wilson, on the 1st of September last, after Mr. Lacy had departed